NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published every Saturday, by THOMAS W. SHEPARD, Rogers' Building, Congress Street, Boston; at $2,50 per ann. in advance, or $3,00 at the close of the year.

VOL. I. BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1823. No. 27.

DISEASES OF CATTLE.

SELECTED AND COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS, BY THE EDITOR.

Diarrhœa, Looseness, Slimy Flux, or Scouring Rot.

This diorder consists in a frequent discharge of dung, of an unusual color, thin and slimy.—The animal gradually looses flesh, but continues for some time to feed well and ruminate. At length the excrements become of a darker color, and frothy, and in the latter stages have the appearance of half-chewed food, the digestive power being entirely lost. It is said that when animals have been long affected with this disease, they feel a great degree of pain and distress when grasped on each side the backbone, just below the shoulders; and this is sometimes considered, by dealers in cattle, as a mark of a beast's being tainted with the scouring rot.

The fatal symptoms are the dew-lap hanging down and having a flabby appearance; the dung running off, with a putrid and offensive smell, and as it falls to the ground, rising up in bubbles; the hair all over the body appearing pin-feathered, or erect, as if the animal was enduring a severe cold.

The causes of this complaint are exposure to cold and rain, particularly when the animal has been over-driven or heated by working immediately before such exposure. Drinking plentifully of water, under similar circumstances, will also produce this disease. Want of nourishment, particularly in cows that are constantly milked, often causes this disease. Perspiration suppressed by any cause; putrescency of the aliments may also bring on this complaint. It often attacks cattle which have been kept short during the winter, and when they are put to grass in the spring, they are seized with a diarrhœa, particularly if the weather is wet or cold, and grass plentiful.

Mr. Lawrence says, "If, on the first appearance of the scouring, cattle are taken in, and kept on dry food, it will generally supersede the use of medicine." "This," says Mr. White, "is certainly necessary; but is not, I believe, sufficient to eradicate the disease; and though it may suppress it for a time, yet the scouring generally returns, when the animal is again sent into the pasture. The *immediate* cause of the disorder appears most frequently to be an unhealthy action of the liver, which seems to form bile of an acrid or hurtful quality, by which the bowels are constantly irritated. I would advise, therefore, in the early stages of the complaint, to give the following drink for three successive mornings, which will rather increase the scouring at first; and, when the effect of the medicine has ceased, let the astringent drink be given every morning and evening."

First drink for scouring.

Epsom salts	1 lb.
Nitre	2 oz.
Camphor	½ oz.
Coriander seed	2 oz.

Mix for one dose.

This dose should be repeated for three mornings following, unless it cause sickness or griping, or increase the scouring in a considerable degree. On the fourth morning, begin with the astringent drink, or earlier, should the above medicine produce its effect before the three doses have been taken. During the time the cow is taking the former medicine, she should be supplied with warm fluids, of which thin gruel is the best, and must not be exposed to a cold air.

Astringent Drink.

Take of starch	4 oz.
Mix in the usual way, that is, as it is employed for stiffening clothes, with three pints or two quarts of water, so as to make a thick mucilaginous fluid; to this add,	
Tincture of opium	2 dr.
Ginger	3 dr.
Catechu, or terra japonica	½ oz.

Mix.

Or the first drink for scouring may be:

Common salt	8 oz.
Flour of mustard	2 oz.
Water	1½ pt.
Oil, or melted lard	½ lb.

This will increase the discharge for a short time; afterwards, the dung will gradually become of a more natural consistence. But should the scouring continue, give the astringent drink already prescribed, or the following:

Powdered catechu	6 dr.
Tincture of opium	½ oz.
Powdered ginger	2 or 3 dr.
Warm ale, beer or water	1½ pt.

Mix.

The powder or tincture of galls, would also be found a powerful astringent.

With respect to the scouring, or diarrhœa in calves, which is not an unfrequent complaint, a different treatment is to be pursued. They may generally be cured by the following drink, given morning and evening:

Take of the above starch mixture	1 pt.
Powdered chalk, or what is called prepared chalk	3 dr.
Powdered ginger	1 dr.
Tincture of opium	1 dr.

Mix.

Lambs are subject to a similar disease, and may be cured by the same means, only lessening the dose.

In the diarrhœa, which arises from exhausting a cow by constant milking, when she is not sufficiently fed, or is supplied with food of a bad quality, the remedy is sufficiently obvious. But, in this case, it too often happens, that the constitution is worn out, before it is thought necessary to alter the poor animal's condition. Whenever this change is made it must not be done too hastily, as other diseases might thereby be produced.

When the scouring has ceased, the cow should be brought back to her usual state gradually. At first she should be turned out for a few hours in some dry pasture, when the weather is favorable; and her drink should be given less warm. This precaution is highly necessary, as the affected parts do not immediately recover their strength after the scouring has ceased.

The Complete Grazier directs that the beast taken with this disease should be immediately housed and put to dry food, which treatment, in the earlier stages of the disorder, will, generally, effect a cure. Should this, however, fail, it is advised, in that work, to boil a pound of mutton suet in three quarts of milk, till the former is dissolved, and give it to the beast in a luke warm state; or, in obstinate cases, to boil half a pound of powdered chalk in two quarts of water, till it is reduced to three pints; add four ounces of hartshorn shavings and one of cassia, and stir the whole together. When cold add a pint of lime water and two drachms of the tincture of opium; keep the whole in a corked bottle, and, after shaking it before using, give one or two hornsful, two or three times a day, as the nature of the case may require.

Red Water, or Bloody Urine.

In this disorder the urine appears as if it were mixed with blood. As the disease advances, the urine becomes of a darker color, and at length resembles foul coffee; the animal looses strength rapidly, and sinks under the disorder. Cattle attacked by this disease seldom live beyond the tenth or twelfth day, unless it is put a stop to by proper remedies. It is generally attended with costiveness; and if this is not the case at first, it almost always happens in the course of the disorder, unless prevented by laxative medicine. It is caused by weak relaxed vessels; thin blood; cold; change from a poor to a rich pasture; scarcity of water in a long and dry summer; blows across the loins; some animals appear to have the disease hereditary.

Dr. White recommends, in the first place, the following mild laxative:

Epsom salt, [sulphate of magnesia] or common salt	4 to 6 oz.
Nitre	1 oz.
Whey, or thin gruel	1 qt.
Oil, or melted lard (but castor oil is preferable)	6 to 8 oz.

Mix.

After the laxative, should the disease continue, the following drink may be given:

Alum	1 oz.
Dissolve it in a pint of hot water, and add—Oil of turpentine	2 oz.
Powdered catechu, or terra japonica	1 oz.

Mix.

When red or bloody water is caused by strains or a bruise in the loins, it is distinguishable by the tenderness of the part, the animal giving way when it is pressed upon, and by stiffness in the motion of the hind parts. In this case, also, a laxative may be given; and, if the injury is considerable, the loins should be fomented with hot vinegar, and afterwards covered with a fresh sheep's skin.

Whenever the animal is observed to be frequently endeavoring to stale, voiding only a

small quantity, with much pain and difficulty, turpentine and all other diuretics, are improper; mucilaginous drinks, such as infusion of linseed, and decoction of marsh mallows are most likely to afford relief.

The Farmer's Assistant asserts that this disorder has very rarely been known in this country. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

SWEET POTATOES.

We have been requested by several of our friends to furnish directions relative to the most approved mode of cultivating the SWEET POTATOE. The following article is copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser of October 27, 1821; and the signature attached to it, may preclude the necessity of our declaring that the mode of culture which it prescribes may be relied on as correct.

Directions for the preservation of the SLIPS *of the Sweet Potatoes, and for their cultivation.*

The *Slips* are nothing more than the *small* potatoes or roots *last* thrown off by the plant.—They are preferred to larger ones on the several grounds, of economy, of food and of room —of their being more easily preserved, and less likely to rot in the ground after they are planted. The writer of this, during fifteen years, never succeeded in getting more than one large sweet potatoe to vegetate or grow in the open ground. The ignorance of the mode of culture has probably been the cause of their not having been raised here.

The slips should be put up for preservation without *bruising* them (or as the directions from New Jersey expressed it, they should be handled as carefully as eggs) in a dry state, in *perfectly* dry sand or earth, and kept in a warm place as free as possible from moisture.

Those who wish to be perfectly assured of their success, will raise a small hot bed with, or without glass about the 10th of April, on the south side of a fence, wall or building.—On this, they will lay the slips or roots so close as to touch each other, so that a bed of six feet square will be sufficient for a bushel of them. They should then be covered with about an inch of earth. If the cultivator has no hot bed frames, the bed at night may be covered with a mat or with straw.

In 10 or 14 days some of the shoots will appear above ground; when about one half or even a third so appear, they are all to be taken up to be planted. The lightest soils are best adapted to them. As their roots almost universally strike downwards, like those of the carrot, they are always placed on hills *raised* about nine inches, or about the height of a potatoe hill, after its *last faithful* hoeing. These hills should be four feet and a half apart in every direction. The slips, two in each hill, one foot apart, are then put in either with the fingers, or a stick, or any instrument capable of making a sufficient hole, and the crown or top should be within an inch or half inch of the surface. When thus started or sprouted, it will be easy to distinguish the end which sends out *roots*, from that which puts forth shoots for the open air. The slips should be put in perpendicularly or nearly so, the *root end* downwards. They would grow without this precaution, but would be delayed and injured in their growth. A little dung dug, or hoed in, will much aid their progress, unless the land be rich. They cannot bear moist, or any rich grounds, or places, where the water stands, after showers. Their vines grow too luxuriantly in such situations, and their roots are softer and more watery. The late season was too wet to enable us to raise them in the highest perfection, but a majority of them were still very good.

After they are planted they require the same treatment as the squash or pumpkin, that is, simply weeding them. In the Jerseys, they raise the runnners from the ground when they weed them, so as to prevent their taking root, which they do more readily than any plant, and which the Jersey farmers think injurious to the main roots. The subscriber permitted nature to take its course, but he should certainly make the *trial* another year of the New Jersey method.

The products for two successive years have been at the rate of 220 bushels to the acre, with no greater care, nor indeed so much as that bestowed on common potatoes. They were planted this year early in June, and were hilled on the 10th of October, which is at least 45 days less growth, than they would have in common years, or if the seed had arrived earlier. They will begin to be palatable and fit for table about the 15th of September, or the 1st of October, as the season may have been hot or cold; but the general crop ought not to be dug till the vines are killed. They will endure seven or eight successive hoar frosts after the common potatoe stalks have been killed. So many persons have applied for slips, that it was the advice of some of them, that these hints should be published. It is *not* pretended that the culture is of any *agricultural importance*—it is merely an horticultural experiment very pleasant to those who have a taste for such pursuits —and also gratifying to those who *love* the *sweet* potatoe. They certainly can be raised here of *excellent* quality *full as often* as we can raise good grapes, peaches, or even pears.

JOHN LOWELL.

P. S.—They should not be gathered in by the hoe, or even spade—they must be raised like the carrot by the *dung-fork*.

REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Appointed by the Legistature of New York.

We have received, by the kindness of some friend, (to us unknown) a long Report submitted by Mr. BUEL to the House of Assembly of the State of New York.—It is a production of great merit, but its length precludes its insertion, entire, in our columns, at present; though we hope to find room for it hereafter. The following summary sketches of its contents, are taken from the Albany Argus.

On Friday last, Jan. 17, Mr. Buel, from the standing committee on agriculture, made a long and interesting report. This document occupies twenty-two pages of manuscript, and is too long to be published entire in a newspaper. We shall endeavor to present an abstract that will shew the substance and general objects of the report.

In the introduction, the report notices the importance and necessity of having agricultural pursuits aided and protected by the legislature. It mentions the great excess of the value of imports in our country, over that of our own productions exported; and the injurious consequences to be apprehended, unless proper measures are adopted to prevent them; and insists, that among the measures best calculated to effect a reform, are—the improvement of agriculture—the protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures—a rigid economy in every department of the government.

The report next states, as a subject of regret, that so little has been done for the encouragement of agriculture, while almost every other pursuit in life, has experienced the liberal and fostering care of government.

"If, then, agriculture is the fountain from whose abundant streams every portion of our country is watered and refreshed,—how important is it that we should watch over it with paternal care—that we should disseminate its improvements, and endeavor to multiply its blessings;—that we should elevate it to the rank of a liberal and fashionable study, and call in the aid of science, and of approved experience, to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. To effect these desirable ends, your committee respectfully recommend, that a law be passed, for establishing a school of agriculture, for the education of our young men in the practice and theory of husbandry."

The report shews, that in no country are the inducements to disseminate knowledge among the agricultural class, so strong as in the United States. And, anticipating the objection, that the project of establishing an agricultural school, might be considered as an untried experiment, states—that though in Great Britain no such school has been established, yet that its place has there been supplied by the liberality and enterprise of several of the great land holders of that country, and refers to several strong cases to illustrate the benefits which that country has derived from the patronage these large land holders have bestowed on the pursuits of husbandry.

The report next shews that the experiment would not be altogether new; that agricultural schools have been established in Switzerland, France, Prussia, Italy, and the Austrian States; and notices, particularly, the very celebrated school at Hofwyl, in Switzerland; which is arranged under the following heads:

"1. A pattern farm, designed to serve as a model. This exhibits "the principle and the application of all that has been found advantageous, and, at the same time, the most accurate practical details."

"2. An experimental farm, designed to advance the progress of the science and the art, to assist the labors of the pattern farm, and to give exercise and instruction to the pupils.

"3. A manufactory of implements of husbandry, of the most approved models, for the use of the school and for sale under the care of a skilful mechanician.

"4. A school of industry for the poor. The boys belonging to this school, taken from the most indigent classes, are gratuitously instructed by a competent master, who is constantly with them. They are kept by themselves—receive a good education, and are taught agriculture, and some mechanic art, in shops attached to the establishment, where most of the useful trades are carried on.

"5. A boarding school for the children of affluence, who are sent thither from the German states as well as from the neighboring cantons. The very complete education which these re-

ceive, under the eye, and in the house of the principal, terminates with a course in the agricultural institute; at the same time its forms pupils who carry to their abodes the theoretical and practical knowledge which they have acquired.

"6. An institute of agriculture, theoretical and practical."

The Hofwyl school was established about 16 years ago, by an enterprising individual of the name of Fellenbergh: It has acquired great celebrity in Europe; has served as a model for others; and has supplied them with instructors. The report gives an account of other schools which have been established under the patronage of the governments of France, Prussia, &c.

It next refers to efforts which are making in some of our sister states to establish agricultural schools: the subject having been twice before the Legislature of Pennsylvania: and in Virginia, the late President Madison is seriously engaged to bring about the establishment of such a school; and it urges on our legislature the propriety of this state's taking the lead in this, as she has in other great public improvements.

The report next points out the several advantages which it is supposed will be derived from such an establishment.

First. To agriculture, by the increase of the productions of the earth; and mentions several instances to prove the almost incalculable benefits which the English farmers have derived from the adoption of what is called the new system of husbandry—by the introduction of improved implements and machinery. "An English writer estimates that 1,800,000 pounds sterling would be annually saved in that kingdom, if half of its wheat were threshed with the improved threshing mills: and Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, calculates, that in that small state there must be an annual saving of 3,000 dollars by the general use of Wood's cast iron plough.

That with an experimental farm, great expense might be saved to farmers in general; and many useful improvements would probably be made from time to time.

Secondly. To commerce and manufactures. These always flourish with the multiplied productions of the soil.

Thirdly. To the morals of our citizens.

Fourthly. To the revenues of the state. The increased productions of the soil, would necessarily add to the income to be derived from tolls on our extensive canals.

Fifthly. To the political institutions of the country.

It proposes to submit the plan and regulations of the school to be determined by a board of commissioners. It appears that Mr. Van Rensselaer, our present representative in Congress, has engaged to give to the institution a sufficient quantity of land, to answer all its purposes.

The report suggests the propriety of appropriating an annual sum for the support of this school, and points out several sources from which funds might be created for the use of the institution. It exhibits a statement of 2,618,579 dollars, which have been appropriated by the state for literary purposes; and concludes by stating, that "The above abstract is not introduced to call in question the wisdom of the legislatures who made these appropriations, but to direct public attention to an important fact which it discloses, viz. that of all these munificent grants, amounting in the aggregate to about three millions of dollars, not one dollar has gone in *direct* aid of agriculture, the great business of our state, the source of its wealth, and the foundation of its greatness. Of the one million two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, given to colleges and academies, the cultivators of the soil have derived but very little *indirect* benefit: for, through these seminaries lies the road to the professions,—not to the plough; to mental, not to bodily labor. Eighty-three thousand one hundred dollars have been appropriated exclusively to the medical department. Now that we have bestowed so much care and expense upon the *limbs*, your committee conceive it to be just and proper, that we should endeavor to infuse intelligence, vigor, and activity into the *body*, that it may the better sustain and strengthen the members."

From the American Farmer.

The Curing or Preservation of Meat; with thoughts on the causes of Rust.

Elmwood, January 10th, 1823.

Dear Sir,

We had some conversation lately about the yellow rust, that is so disagreeable in bacon;—and I referred you to a paper in your Farmer, vol. 2, on that subject. To the causes there assigned, I have to add another, that I did not know of then; and perhaps it is the most general, viz: the moisture and closeness of the meat house. I was led to this discovery by keeping some meat, that was ready for smoking, three weeks in a close house built on the ground; and before *one* fire was kindled, it was becoming rusty. Salting and drying are the two methods of curing meat—and a proper combination makes our best bacon. The addition of smoke, I consider as merely a flavor, notwithstanding what great chemists have said about rubbing on a little pyroligneous acid to cure meat. The Londoners, I am told, have no smoke houses; they simply dry their meat in kitchens. Meat that is excessively salted by laying very long in plenty of salt, as also such as is excluded from the air, as barrelled pork, is not apt to grow rusty, but by very long keeping. Hence it follows, that our nicest meat is most in danger; and the pieces we salt least are the most apt to be rusty, viz: chines, joles and middlings. Hams are the least liable, because kept longer in salt, and more protected by skin. There can be be no doubt that meat kept so long moist, will have some of the salt on the surface carried off by the air, taking up the saline moisture, which is soon collected again;* whereas, when it is dried quickly, the reverse happens, for the decrease in the volume of the meat will condense the salt, and it will crystallize on the surface. I think our small pieces would do best to be first dried in a kitchen, and then smoked four or five days at most. Smoke will flavor and color rapidly when the meat is dry. All meat houses should be constructed so as to be dry and airy. None should be in immediate contact with the ground—but here lies a difficulty, yea, a double difficulty: flies and rogues may enter with the air. I have had a lattice door hung inside my strong door, which latter is shut at dark; and as soon as a fly can shew his head, by which time the meat will be cured, I shut all up so close, that one fly cannot see another. This I have found in all places and cases, the only infallible preventive against skippers. Those who continue the light of even four inches square, must put their meat up early in March into bags, or give it a disagreeable dressing with ashes, if they expect to be the only feasters on this gentile delicacy.

Perhaps an opening in the floor of a house, with a grate and wireing, would be more eligible than a lattice door; and if the foundation was well stoned all over, and the house elevated a few inches from the ground, it would be rogue proof; but perhaps even six inches might be too high; for these gentry are very much of the serpent kind, and might flatten out for the moment, to secure a good distention with such tempting stuff.

Such smoke houses as are built over other houses, should have a large flue from the bottom, but the fires should never be put there, or the meat will keep damp—and moreover have a bitter taste—for the warm smoke will be condensed on the bacon by the relative coldness. This I have experienced.

There is much dispute with house keepers whether we should smoke in damp seasons, when the meat is dripping. I consider it safest *not* to smoke; for if you do not succeed in drying it, which can hardly be done so quickly, you will injure the meat much more than the weather will.

SILVANUS.

* Some chemists might deny the salt being carried off in this way, but they have only to look at a brick house near the coast to be convinced; there they will see the salt 100 feet or more, above the water level.

PRINTING PRESSES.

The London Courier of December 8th says; "A newly invented printing press, called the British and Foreign Printing Machine, was exhibited a few days ago to a numerous body of printers and scientific men, who expressed themselves highly satisfied with its extraordinary powers. It appears admirably calculated for the printing of books, news-papers, and, in fact, for every description of work that can be done by machinery. In velocity of movement it rivals steam printing machines, and far excels them in clearness of impression and goodness of register. Two men and three boys were enabled to print at the rate of 25 sheets in a minute, every impression being remarkably clear and perfect. The Patentee, we understand, is Mr. T. Miller of 76 Fleet-street."

The Vertical Printing Press, recently invented by Mr. Daniel Neall, of Pennsylvania, is spoken highly of in the Philadelphia papers.

"One person alone is required to work a Press on this principle. The undivided attention of the operator is required to supply the paper, give the pressure, and remove the printed sheet; while the machine, by acting and reacting powers, supplies the type with ink, maintains its motion, and prepares for a new impression, in less time than would be requsite for two hands in the common mode, to perform half that service."

The whole number of the Militia of the United States and Territories, agreeably to the latest returns that have been made, amount to 937,447, allowing five thousand for the Arkansas.

LEGHORN STRAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SIR—I send you for publication in your paper, (if it shall be found worthy a place,) some account of the wheat, from which the Leghorn hats are made. In the summer of 1821, I wrote to Mr. Appleton, our Consul at Leghorn, requesting him to give me some account of the straw, from which these bonnets are made; owing to an accident, my letter did not go by the vessel which I intended, and I did not expect it to go by any other—but the letter found its way to Italy, and this gentleman, in the most obliging and attentive manner, caused four bushels of Tuscany wheat, with an account of the mode of cultivation and preparation to be forwarded to me; it came by the way of Providence, and so late in the spring, that I was not able to have it distributed and cultivated, with that care and attention which I was desirous it might be. Mr. Appleton's account of the cultivation of Leghorn straw, and the preparation of it for manufacture, is contained in the following extracts from his letter to me.

"LEGHORN, 15th Sept. 1821.

"SIR—The letter you honored me with, was handed me in the course of last month. I immediately wrote to a friend at Castel Fiorentino to obtain the best seed for straw, but it was too early, which will apologise for not availing myself of the vessel you mentioned. I have now procured four bushels, and forward it to you by the brig Mary, of Providence, Capt. Dagget.—You have my ardent wishes for the success of the trial of this grain; but should you find you are still deficient of any information I can furnish, have the goodness to inform me, and be assured it will exceedingly increase my gratification if I should be able to remove every obstacle to the attainment of your views.

The grain which produces the straw worked into hats at Tuscany, is here called "Marzola," or March Grain. It is sown in March and arrives at its appropriate maturity, for the manufacturing of hats, from the twentieth to the thirtieth of June. It is sown in somewhat dry and elevated grounds, which should be broken three, four, or more days successively, to prepare it for planting the seed, when four times as much seed, as is usually planted of wheat intended for bread, should be planted on the same space of ground; for the thicker it is planted, the finer will be the straw. It is here gathered when the plant is in blossom, which as I have before said, is in Tuscany towards the end of June.—When it has risen to this state of maturity, it is about eighteen inches high; it is then pulled up by the roots and left two or three days on dry ground to air, after which each straw is taken up separately and stripped of a thin pellicle which covers it, beginning at the top and so down to the first joint, above the surface of the ground; the first joint and root are broken off, and are of no value. After this operation is performed on each straw, they are tied into small bundles of about four inches diameter; and immediately after, in order to bleach them, the bundles which are slightly bound with a straw, are opened at both ends in the form of a fan, laid on a field of grass to take the nightly dew, and thus left for two months, carefully observing to put them under cover whenever there is an appearance of rain, as the latter is prejudicial. When bleached, they are opened and separated into three qualities, which form the superfine, fine, and ordinary. The first is not only formed from the finest straws, but should be of the same size and color, and without spots or stains; from these last are fabricated hats even to No. 100, which signifies 100 circles on the brim, which are easily counted. The straw when prepared is carefully preserved in dry chambers, when it is good for two or even for three years use. The working the straw into hats commences in September. The grounds in Tuscany, in which is produced this straw, are from ten to twenty miles from Florence, and lie in lat. 43,46. The thermometer of Fahrenheit rarely rises above 83, and there are not ten days in winter when it descends to freezing point, or 32. I have not observed in twenty-three years of my residence here, more than three or four times the thermometer at five degrees below congelation; and this extreme at most for a single day. From November to the end of February, the thermometer, with the exception I have mentioned, marks from 40 to 60. In the last six years I have not seen any snow on the level country, except about one inch for two or three days the last winter, while there is no example of the freezing of grounds. Having been absent from my native country for five and thirty years, I shall not hazard an opinion if the climate of Massachusetts is congenial to the growth of this plant; but as I am informed it succeeds in the plains of Lombardy and near to the Alps, I do not despair of a proportionate success in your state. In the villages where the straw hats are fabricated, it is the employment of all the inhabitants, from the oldest men and women down to children of three or four years. It is likewise their amusement, for they carry a little bunch into their afternoon or evening assemblage, and it is worked with as much apparent inattention as our women knit in America. On one side of the waist is fastened the little bunch of straw, and on the other the strands they have braided. They have brought this interesting and pleasing employment to such perfection, that I have seen hats which were bought at two hundred dollars each."

It was not until the middle of April, that this wheat came to Boston. I caused it to be distributed; one bushel to Leman Stone, Esq. of Derby, the President of the Agricultural Society for the county of N. Haven; from this parcel I have not received any account, but hope soon to have a full report from that quarter; other parcels went to the states of Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont, and in one instance to N. York; other small parcels were disposed of in my own immediate neighborhood. I have received but few accounts of the culture of this plant, but from my own observations upon what I saw growing, I am fully in the belief that this grain can be cultivated in New England, and the manufacture of hats eventually carried to as great perfection, as it has attained in Tuscany.

The finest and best straw which I have seen, was cultivated by Doctor M. Spaulding of Amherst, N. H. (an ingenious and scientific agriculturist;) an account of his mode is contained in the following extract from his letter to me on the subject, to wit:—"I sowed the wheat on the 20th of April, 1822, just as I received it, without any preparation, except mixing with it a little air slacked lime. The quantity of seed put upon the ground, was agreeable to the instructions which you had published in the newspapers. The land was a light, dry, sandy loam soil, rather elevated, and not entirely free from stones. It had been planted with potatoes the year before. The wheat or straw [from forgetfulness] stood a few days longer in the field, before gathering, than the newspaper instructions would seem to allow; no peculiar attention was paid to the preparation of the ground, more than is common for the sowing of oats, or any other spring grain. I am of opinion that you sowed yours upon too rich a soil, that my success was not owing to superior *skill*, but inferior *soil*." The next best sample which I saw was cultivated by John Hubbard, a farmer in Groton. His account is, that towards the last of April, he sowed one pint of the wheat which came from Tuscany, upon a piece of ground that had been planted the preceding year; that in the centre of the field, which he sowed with oats, he staked out a small square, taking care not to carry any of the oats into it, and sowed his wheat about four times as thick as is sown to raise spring wheat; being thus shaded on the sides by the oats, it grew very even, was but very little rusted, that he reaped some part of it, and had about two quarts of grain, which he thinks equal in quality to the seed he sowed; that he saved a parcel of the straw, which an aged mother prepared agreeable to Mr. Appleton's directions, and from which she made a hat, of a quality about equal to No. 10, [or 10 rims to a good sized brim,] the straw appeared as tough and firm as the imported hats.

In most cases, where I saw the wheat growing, it appeared to have been planted in rows, on a rich soil, and instead of attaining the height of 18 inches, as it does in Tuscany, actually grew upwards of 4 feet, and was too coarse for use, though it retained a supple texture, and it appeared to me might well have been wrought into carpets. I should recommend to those who intend to cultivate this wheat, to have one field for the purpose of raising seed, where the preparation of the ground should be like that which good cultivators of spring wheat use, and I am clearly of opinion, that the earlier it is sown in the spring the better will be the chance of a crop.

Those who cultivate for the straw had better sow broad cast, and eight times as thick as is usually sown for bread-stuff; the ground should be a light loam, without any manure. It is well known to all farmers, that the thicker any grain, or grass, flax or other plants, are sown, the finer will be the straw; and a gravelly knoll, such as we sometimes observe in a rye field, where there is a slender straw, almost without heads, appears to be well adapted to produce fine straw, and where the field or patch of ground can be surrounded with other grain (so as not to have any outside rows,) the straw will be brighter, and less liable to rust.

How far the process used by the straw-braiders in Massachusetts, of bleaching with brimstone, can be successfully applied to the Leghorn straw, in preference to the slow process used in Tuscany, of bleaching by the dew, time and experience can determine.

The manufacture of straw in the vicinity where I reside, is annually becoming a more important branch of industry, which is wholly

prepared in families, every part of the manufacture being domestic. It is a well known fact, that in many towns and villages, the proceeds of the manufacture of straw exceeds the value of all the surplus beef, pork, butter, grain and cider that is sent to market. Hence the advantages which will result from the introduction of a more firm and durable straw than rye, upon which the labor of so many persons can be so well bestowed, are continually becoming more obvious.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL DANA.

Groton, Jan. 1823.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

We fully concur with the Hon. writer of the preceding article, with regard to the probable public benefit to be derived from the cultivation of the kind of wheat above described, and the introduction of the manufacture of Leghorn bonnets, &c. We would, however, suggest the propriety of the application of a small quantity of lime, finely pulverized, to the soil on which it is proposed to raise this, as well as any other kind of wheat, unless it is sown on lime stone land. In Tuscany, we are told, that the soil on which this wheat is sown, is selected among calcareous [lime stone] hills. Lime, it is said by chemists, constitutes a part of the straw, as well as of the berry of wheat. If lime is neither native in the soil, nor supplied by art, we do not see how the wheat-plant, which is constituted in part of lime, can possibly be matured. The lime may be either caustic or quick lime, pounded lime stone, or old lime mortar, or plaster reduced to fine powder. As a vigorous or large growth of wheat straw, however, is not wished for, a small quantity of lime would probably answer. It is hardly necessary to observe that if caustic lime is used it should not be applied while the plants are growing. See N. E. Farmer, No. 12, p. 91, 92; No. 18, p. 139; No. 24, p. 192.

FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

On Neat Cattle.

(Continued from p. 204.)

Among the most remarkable breeds of animals of the Bos, or Neat Cattle genus, are the Wild Cattle of Great Britain. This breed is at present to be met with in some gentlemen's parks, where they are said to remain in their original wild state. The following account of them is given by Mr. Bailey, an English writer.

"Their color is invariably of a creamy white; muzzle, black; the whole of the inside of the ear, and about one third of the outside, from the tips, downward, red; horns white, with black tips, very fine, and bent upward; some of the bulls have a thin, upright mane, about an inch and an half, or two inches long. The weight of the oxen is from 35 to 45 stone, and the cows from 25 to 35 stone, the four quarters, 14 lb. to the stone. The beef is finely marbled, and of an excellent flavor.

"From the nature of their pasture, and the frequent agitation they are put to by the curiosity of strangers, it is scarce to be expected they should get very fat; yet the six year old oxen are generally, very good beef, from whence it may be fairly supposed, that in proper situations they would feed well.

"At the first appearance of any person, they set off in full gallop, and, at about the distance of two hundred yards, make a whirl round and come boldly up again, tossing their heads in a menacing manner; on a sudden, they make a full stop at the distance of forty or fifty yards, looking wildly at the object of their surprise; but upon the least motion being made, they all again turn round, and fly off with equal speed, but not to the same distance, forming a shorter circle, and again returning with a bolder and more threatening aspect than before; they approach much nearer, probably within thirty yards, when they again make another stand, and again fly off; this they do several times, shortening their distance, and advancing nearer and nearer, till they come within such a short distance, that people think it most prudent to leave them, not choosing to provoke them further.

"The mode of killing them, was, perhaps, the only modern remains of the grandeur of ancient hunting. On notice being given that a wild bull would be killed on a certain day, the inhabitants of the neighborhood came mounted, and armed with guns, &c.; sometimes to the amount of an hundred horse, and four or five hundred foot, who stood upon walls, or got into trees, while the horsemen rode off the bull from the rest of the herd, till he stood at bay, when a marksman dismounted and shot him. At some of these huntings, twenty or thirty shots have been fired, before he was subdued. On such occasions, the bleeding victim grew desperately furious from the smarting of his wounds, and the shouts of savage joy that were echoed on every side. But from the number of accidents that happened, this dangerous mode has been but little practiced of late years, the park keeper alone generally shooting them with a rifle gun at one shot.

"When the cows calve, they hide their calves for a week or ten days, in some sequestered situation, and go and suckle them two or three times a day. If any person comes near their calves, they clap their heads close to the ground, and lie like a hare in form, to hide themselves; this is a proof of their native wildness, and is corroborated by the following circumstance, which happened to the writer of this narrative, who found a hidden calf, two days old, very lean, and very weak: on stroking its head, it got up, pawed two or three times like an old bull, bellowed very loud, stepped back a few steps, and bolted at his legs with all its force; it then began to paw again, bellowed, stepped back, and bolted as before; but knowing its intention, and stepping aside, it missed him, fell, and was so very weak, that it could not rise, though it made several efforts; but it had done enough, the whole herd were alarmed, and coming to its rescue, obliged him to retire; for the dams will allow no person to touch their calves without attacking them with impetuous ferocity."

The foregoing are some of the most remarkable breeds of neat cattle, where the varieties are most strongly marked. To enumerate all the kinds which are treated of by British and other foreign writers, would require a large volume. We shall, therefore, omit for the present, any farther notice of any particular breed of neat cattle, and proceed to such facts and observations as apply to all the varieties of this most useful quadruped, which the art of man has ever brought within the sphere of his dominion.

"In point of utility and profit, no animal can stand in competition with the cow; a sentiment which has been universal from the primitive ages, and which, to this moment, has lost nothing of its force or truth. Her milk, so indispensable to civilized man, is her most precious product, and of which the value, in various forms, is so universally and feelingly understood. Of this real liquor of life, more valuable than the richest wines, the cow will give the amount of *many times her weight* in the course of a year, and every year, that she continues in a constant state of reproduction, unto the end of life, when her last gift to man is food of the most substantial kind, and so many articles of various uses, that no part of her carcase need be wasted or lost; the worth of these replaces, probably doubles her original cost."*

For some of the marks of a good cow, the reader is referred to No. 3, page 21, of the New England Farmer. To the signs there specified, may be added the following. "The indications of copious milking, in whatever species of cows, are a capacious and thin udder, large teats, with a large and distinct milk-vein; these are generally accompanied with a fineness of the head and chops; thinness of the neck, and somewhat gaunt and meagre appearance of body, promising no great tendency to fatten. In common when a large and fine udder is found, sufficient milking need not be doubted."

The cow goes nine months† with young, and rarely produces but one calf at a time.—Where the herd is extensive, an account should always be kept of the time when each cow goes to the male, that she may be dried off at a reasonable distance of time before the gestation be completed. The most proper time for the cow to be dried off, according to a writer in Rees' Cyclopedia, is about two months before her calving, when she ought to be suffered to lie quiet, and not be brought up with the other cows at the milking or suckling times; for if a cow be continued in milk nearer to the time of calving than two months, it will not only greatly injure her future progeny, by rendering it weakly and stunted, but will have an ill effect on the health of the cow herself. It is, however, said by others, that when cows are well fed, they may be continued in milk till within a week or two of their calving, without suffering any injury from it. But, in general way, it is thought best to let them go dry for a month, or six weeks, or more, according to their condition, in order to the more fully recruiting their strength. But where only one or two cows are kept for the use of a family, it may be well to know that, *by good feeding*, they may be continued in milk till within ten days or a fortnight of the time of their calving, without much inconvenience or injury to the animal.

During the winter season, the cows which are expected shortly to calve, ought to be lodged every night under some convenient shelter, for a week or two previous to calving; as it may be the means of saving the life of the calf and perhaps of the dam likewise. If the cow catches cold by calving abroad, which may be perceived by her trembling joints, and her refusal of food, she ought immediately to be housed under a warm shed, or other building, togeth-

* Lawrence on Neat Cattle.

† Generally about from 270 to 300 days. See New England Farmer No. 18, p. 138.

er with her calf, and treated as heretofore directed in cases of cold.* She should be allowed the best and sweetest hay, and not suffered to drink any cold water.

The milch cow is generally in her prime at five years old, and will commonly continue in a good milking state till ten years of age, or upwards; but this depends greatly on the constitution of the animal; some cows, like other animals, exhibiting marks of old age, much earlier than others. They can, however, seldom be kept with advantage to such an age.

* See New England Farmer, No. 23, p. 177.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A QUESTION IN PRACTICAL SURVEYING.

There was a wealthy farmer had an extensive pasture for his calves, geese, &c. It was bounded by seven very irregular sides and angles—on one of the lines there was a pond or spring head—in his will he left it to his two sons to be equally divided in two parts, by one straight line drawn through the spring for both parts to have water. I demand the rule by which it may be most readily done, either by calculation or *Semi Geometry*, and if the answer is not made in three months after this is published, life and health permitting, I will endeavor to shew how it may be done by calculations, or far more readily by *Semi Geometry*, if I could have correct plates engraved.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. Jan. 18, 1823.

THE FARMER.

BOSTON:—SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1823.

The attention of our readers is requested to an interesting article (page 212 of our present No.) on the subject of TUSCANY WHEAT, imported by the Hon. Mr. Dana. Samples of the straw, the braid, and the wheat, may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer. Seed wheat of this kind may be obtained in small parcels, at the store of Mr. Joseph Bridge, No. 25, Court-street.

ON SAVING AND MAKING THE MOST OF MANURE.

(*Continued from page* 191.)

In our last number on this subject, we showed that actual experiment would appear to warrant a conclusion that the *urine* of neat cattle, if properly collected, preserved, and applied, would furnish more manure or food for plants, in the proportion of 7 to 6, than the solid evacuations of the same cattle. And that "in five months, each cow discharges urine, which, when absorbed by loam, furnishes manure of the richest quality, and most durable effect, for half an acre of ground." If this be true in its full extent, it is certainly a great discovery; and perhaps of as much importance to farmers, as the introduction of Plaister of Paris, clover, or any other of the artificial grasses. We style it a *discovery*, because if cultivators in general, had ever been apprised of the value of this substance, it cannot well be credited that they would let it be wasted, or worse than wasted; serving to corrupt the air instead of feeding the crops of the farmer, and giving him poison, when, with a little attention, it might furnish him with food. And here, before we advance any further on the regular highway of our discourse, we beg to be indulged in the liberty of stepping aside, in a short digression, (or what the poets call episode) on the value of manure in general.

When we reflect that the old adage "*manure* is the mother of corn" is not only true, but that we may carry the sentiment still farther, and say that manure is the parent of all profitable vegetation, we cannot but be deeply impressed with the importance of embracing every practicable and economical method of saving and making the most of so precious a product. By proper attention to the accumulation and application of manure, our lands instead of *wearing out*, would *improve* under the hand of the cultivator, and produce crops greater in quantity, and superior in quality to those which grew upon them when first reclaimed by the axe and the harrow from a state of nature. Our hardy yeomen instead of leaving the land of their fathers to waste their lives in the wildernesses of the West, might remain at home contented and happy, in possession of all the privileges and comforts of cultivated society, together with as much affluence as is necessary for the pursuit and enjoyment of happiness. By increasing our manure, we increase our crops, and by increasing our crops, we accumulate manure. The cause not only produces the effect, but the effect gives additional efficiency to the cause.—The farmer who neglects to preserve and make a judicious use of his manure, will not only starve his next succeeding crops, but weakens or destroys the first link in his whole chain of crops. His first step is down hill, and having begun to back slide, every day renders his progress, in the way of good and profitable farming, more and more difficult.

But to return and resume the thread of our Essays. Notwithstanding the experiments of Mr. Alexander, detailed in our former observations, would seem to lead to a belief that the urine of neat stock is of *more* value than their dung and litter, there are some things to be thought of, which would make this at least a disputable, if not a doubtful conclusion. Sir John Sinclair, although he allows this substance to be useful, does not rate it so high as would seem to be its value, according to the result of Mr. Alexander's experiments, and the remarks thereon, which we have quoted from the "Letters of Agricola." In the code of Agriculture (page 202,) it is stated that "every sort of urine contains the essential elements of vegetables in a state of solution. The urine of a horse, being so much lighter, would be more valuable than its dung, if both were conveyed to any distance. The urine of six cows or horses will enrich a quantity of earth sufficient to top-dress one English acre of grass land; and as it would require four pounds worth of dung to perform the same operation, the urine of a cow or horse is worth about 12s. per annum, allowing 8s. per acre as the expense of preparing the compost." Perhaps, moreover, the whole of the urine may not be lost, if it is not separated from the solid manure. If the cattle are well littered, a part of the liquids will be absorbed by the straw or other litter, and a part, mixing with the excrementious matter, may increase the strength and efficacy of the latter. This may be a useful result when the dung is intended for one of the ingredients of compost, and is to be *diluted* (if we may use the expression in this case) with earth. The excrements of cattle, however, if kept under cover, (as they should be till applied to the soil,) are a manure sufficiently powerful. To add urine to dung, which has neither been dried by the sun and air, nor wasted by rain, would not, in our opinion, be the most economical method of disposing of the former substance. Fresh urine, when undiluted, will sometimes destroy vegetables, and when it is added to fresh dung, and applied to plants, it affords them nutriment in too concentrated a state. Feeding plants with a substance of this kind, would be like attempting to nourish animals with pure oil or sugar, and to stimulate them with unmixed alcohol. For these reasons, as well as for the sake of preventing putrescent fermentation, we are fully of opinion that the liquid ought to be kept separate from the solid parts of cattle manure.

With regard to the mode in which the separation of each of these substances can be most economically effected, and both the solid and liquid parts preserved and applied in the most effectual manner, it would be difficult to lay down general rules, applicable to all cases. We will, however, suggest a few hints for the consideration of practical farmers.

1st. Loam, peat, or other earth may be deposited under horse and cow stables, and the liquid part of the manure allowed to filter thro' cracks or small holes bored in the floor; which for such purpose should be composed of planks easily taken up. This method has been adopted by Mr. Williston, of Brookfield, Mass. as stated in the Agricultural Repository, vol. iv. page 193. In this way, however, we should apprehend the liquid matter would not spread evenly, nor impregnate the earth below equally.

2d. There may be a gutter or offset fixed behind the cattle, consisting of boards or planks, with cracks, or crevices between them, to permit the liquid matter to descend. Below this, may be a pit or trench, which may, as occasion requires, be filled with earth to receive whatever flows from the stable. But here the same objection would apply, which is stated in the first mentioned method. In either case, the top of the earth or loam might become encrusted in such a manner, that the liquid would stand on the surface, and form a noisome and fœtid pool, instead of incorporating with the earth. Both these methods, however, have been adopted, as we learn, with some degree of success.

3d. Barrels, hogsheads or other proper vessels may be sunk at each corner of the stable or cow house, and channels or gutters lead to them, so that they may receive the drainings from the cattle. These may be emptied as occasion requires, and incorporated with loam or other proper substance, which should be under cover, so as to make a rich compost. Or, in the proper season, the contents of these cisterns may be used to water vegetables either by means of a gardener's watering pot, or by a hogshead attached to a box, full of holes, the whole drawn by oxen, and the liquor sprinkled over the ground as they advance, according to the method pursued by Mr. Smith, as stated in his address published in the New England Farmer, No. 6, page 44. Both these last mentioned modes may be adopted; the liquid applied to manure, grass, or other vegetables in the proper season, and when not wanted for that purpose, may be blend-

ed and incorporated with loam. The loam may be kept under cover for that purpose, and with the aid of a hoe, or garden rake, may be easily and equally impregnated with the salts, &c. which were held in solution by the liquid applied. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

FARMER SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CONGRESS.—There appears to be but little business yet completed by that body which is of general interest. Bills are read and *committed*, and bills to prevent debtors being *committed* seem to be the order of the day. Various details of matters and things relating to Messrs. A. B. & C. which to give in detail would "a hundred *pens* require" are presented, debated, and some will probably be decided upon, either during the present or some future session. By a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the imports of the year amounted to $83,241,541, and the exports to $72,160,281. The bill for the disbursement of public money is still before the Senate. Mr. Plumer of N. H. has reported a bill for allowing costs to patentees, their executors, &c. where the sum recovered shall not be less than fifty dollars. A committee have reported that it is not expedient to legislate on the subject of vaccination. Messrs. Gales and Seaton, proprietors of the National Intelligencer, complained to the House that their honesty as printers had been impeached by an article in the Washington Republican. This relates to something, thought to implicate Mr. Crawford, relative to certain Banks to the westward, but of which it behoves us to be mute, as the affair is before a committee of the House. Whenever it assumes a tangible, matter of fact shape, we shall put our hand upon it.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—This honorable body appears to be chiefly occupied in concerns of a local and private nature. A number of companies have been incorporated of a religious and secular nature. Among the latter is the "Boston Gas Light Company," who will probably shed light in our paths. If they accomplish this and we do not then walk in the highway of rectitude it will not be their fault. A petition has been exhibited for converting Amherst Academy into a College, but the petitioners have had leave to withdraw their petition. A bill has passed the House, which provides for the payment of one per centum on the amount of all goods, wares and merchandize, and one half per centum on the amount of all real estate sold at auction in this state. The bill respecting public worship and religious freedom has passed the House —yeas 67, nays 41.

FOREIGN.—Letters from Smyrna, as late as the 15th of Nov. confirm the account of the return of the Turkish fleet to Tenedos, but state nothing of any serious engagement with the Greek fleet. The defeat of the Turkish army, which had invaded the Morea, is also confirmed; but the remains of it, at the last date, were posted in the citadel of Corinth, and besieged by the Greeks.

A late arrival from Europe at New York has brought intelligence from London to the 9th Dec. By this it appears that the British and Portuguese are determined to remain neutral in the dispute between France and Spain; and that the Cortes are determined to reject any proposition for modifying their constitution.

The war still continued between Persia and Turkey, and it was reported that the Persians were within a few hours march of Bagdad. There was no prospect of a war between Russia and Turkey.

At Mexico public affairs wear a revolutionary aspect, and the reign of Iturbide seems near a period. Gen. Santa Anna has raised the standard of revolution, and has published a proclamation replete with promises and patriotism. On the 6th of Dec. three days previous to his proclamation, the general sent a letter to his imperial master, advising him to abdicate, and intimating that he could enforce his reasons with two thousand bayonets. The Fort of San Ullao has surrendered to the troops of Iturbide. Affairs in Havana appear to be settling into a quiet and commercial state.

A late New Orleans paper says, "a rumor has been several days in circulation here, that the British are about embarking seven black regiments from their Islands in the West Indies, in order to take possession of such parts of the Island of Cuba as have become notorious for piracy."

A school has been established at Edinburgh, for imparting to mechanics the philosophical principles of their respective occupations; and a similar school at Glasgow, under Dr. Ure, who lectures on the various branches of science connected with the arts.

The Dey of Algiers has issued a decree that every bachelor of more than 20 years of age, shall be flogged in public every day till he takes a wife.

DOMESTIC.—On the night of the 12th ult. the house of Mr. Nathan Ross, Jr. of Anson, Maine, was consumed by fire, and Mrs. Ross, with three children, were burnt to death.—On the 9th ult. a young woman of Charleston, S. C. died in consequence of injury sustained by her clothes taking fire; her sister was materially injured in attempting her rescue.—The dwelling house of Mr. Calvin Briggs, of Putney, Vt. was consumed by fire on the night of the 23d ult. together with the household furniture, nearly all Mr. B.'s papers, some money, about $400 worth of leather, and all the provisions and clothing for his family.—A factory in Vernon, Con. owned by a Mr. Abbot, was destroyed by fire, on the 24th ult.—Several stores, containing valuable merchandize, among which was 400 bales of cotton, crates of crockery, &c. were consumed at Philadelphia last week; supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The maniac Trask, who lately broke jail in Boston, has been taken in the barn of the Hon. Christopher Gore, in Waltham, without resistance, and returned to the jail from whence he escaped. He had on the iron collar and fetters, with which he was encumbered previous to his escape.

The House of Assembly of New-York has passed an act to abolish Imprisonment for Debt.

State Prison.—According to a report for the year ending on the 30th September last, the average number of convicts in the prison was about 275. The number received during the year, was 91—the number discharged was 83, of whom 14 only were pardoned—10 died, and one escaped. The amount received from the sales of stone was $23,796; the amount for labor of shoemakers, weavers, brush-makers, &c. $9,844. The balance against the prison, on the accounts of the year, was $8,371, besides the salaries of the directors, physicians, chaplain, and warden, amounting to $2,900.

Mechanical Invention.—A Clover Mill has been erected at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. under the direction of Mr. Boulton, which is highly spoken of, as calculated to separate all the seed from the chaff, and, at the same time, leave the former remarkably clean and handsome. The machinery is described as very simple, the cost trifling; and, if generally used by the farmers of Dutchess county, it is calculated that, instead of purchasing their clover seed, grown in other parts of the Union, they will be able in a few years to raise a sufficient supply for themselves.—*N. Y. Mechanics' Gaz.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received at too late a period for insertion in the present paper a very valuable communication from a gentleman in Worcester, which we shall publish in our next. The delay in our reception of the manuscript, we understand, was caused by its contents having been communicated to a number of gentlemen, belonging to the Legislature, for purposes connected with the interests of agriculture.

The paper from a gentleman from Newton, on the subject of pruning fruit trees, &c. is received, and shall soon be published.

LAW OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

CHARLES EWER, No. 51, Cornhill, Boston, has just published, "An Essay on the Law of Patents for New Inventions. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Counsellor at Law. The second edition, with large additions, corrected and improved by the author."

This work is adapted as well to the use of the Artist and Mechanic as of the Lawyer. The whole was carefully reviewed in manuscript, and recommended by gentlemen of the first legal talents in New England.—The Hon. Judge *Story*, in a letter to the author, observed, "I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the book will be highly useful to all persons, who are engaged in obtaining patents, or in vindicating them in Courts of Justice. The manuscript contains a collection of all the cases, on the subject of Patents, within my knowledge; and the principles contained in them are detailed with accuracy and fulness in the Summary at the conclusion. I know of no work so comprehensive as yours on the subject; and it may be relied on as a safe guide."

The Hon. *William Prescott*, and the Hon. *Daniel Webster*, after perusing the manuscript stated their opinion as follows: "This edition is a great improvement on the first, and we think it will be a valuable and useful book to the profession, as it contains the statutes, and states, we believe accurately, all, or nearly all the decisions, which have been made on a branch of law, daily growing more interesting and important."

George Sullivan, Esq. a gentleman who has paid much attention to this branch of law, has likewise favored the work with a recommendation, from which the following is an extract:

"Your method of arranging all the decisions in the order of an analytical digest of the several requirements and provisions of our statutes for granting patents, puts the lawyer at once in possession of the judicial construction of the statutes; while your synthetic Summary, far more extended and comprehensive than in the former edition, places within reach of the mechanic a sure means of judging whether his invention is a fit subject for a patent; what is required of him by the statute in order to obtain his patent; and what provisions are enacted for securing to himself and heirs, his meritorious privilege." Feb. 1.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st qual.	ton.	145 00	150 00
pearl do.		150 00	155 00
BEANS, white,	bush	90	95
BEEF, mess, 200 cwt.	bbl.	9 50	10
cargo, No. 1.		8 50	9
" No. 2.		7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.	14	15
" 2d qual.		12	13
small kegs, family,		16	17
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	1 00	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, superfine,	bbl.	7 25	7 50
Genessee		7 50	
Rye, best		4 25	4 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	85	90
Corn		72	75
Oats		45	48
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No. 1,		11	12
LIME,	cask	1 25	1 50
OIL, Linseed, American	gal.	65	70
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	12 00	12 50
Bone Middlings		14 50	15 00
Cargo, No. 1,		12 00	12 50
Cargo, No. 2,		11 00	11 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	bush	2 00	2 25
Clover	lb.	8	9
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		65	75
do. 7-8 & 15-16 do.		60	65
do. 3-5 do.		50	54
do. 1-2 do.		46	48
do. 1-4 do.		42	44
Native do.		37	40
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		58	60
do. Spinning, 1st sort		50	

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	9
PORK, fresh		5	6
VEAL,		7	8
MUTTON,		3	7
POULTRY,		5	8
BUTTER, keg & tub		16	17
lump, best		22	24
EGGS,	doz.	22	25
MEAL, Rye,	bush	90	
Indian,		60	
POTATOES,		37	
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	1 50	
HAY, best,	ton.	22 00	24 00

CEREMONY ; *Or, more Compliments than Courtesy.*

" Sir, will you please to walk before ?"
No, pray Sir, you are next the door,
" Upon mine honor, I'll not stir—"
Sir, I'm at home, consider Sir,—
" Excuse me, Sir, I'll not go first,"
Well, if I must, why then I must—
But yet I wish I could evade it—
'Tis strangely clownish, be persuaded:
Go forward cits ! go forward, squires,
Nor scruple each, what each admires.
Life squares not, friends, with your proceeding ;
It flies, while you display your breeding ;
Such breeding as one's granam preaches,
Or some old dancing-master teaches.
O, for some rude, tumultuous fellow
Half crazy, or at least half mellow,
To come behind you unawares
And fairly push you both down stairs !
But death's at hand, let me advise ye
Go forward, friends, or he'll surprise ye.

From the New York Statesman.

NORTHERN COTTON.

A valued friend and correspondent, about 12 months since, wrote several essays which were inserted in the Statesman under the signature of " Agricola," on the cultivation of cotton in this vicinity, and urging upon our agriculturists to make the attempt. The idea that this plant, a native of a warm and sunny climate, would vegetate in our bleak northern latitude, or at most do more than spring from the ground and perish before a branch would put forth, was perfectly novel, and considered by many, notwithstanding the ingenious arguments of " Agricola," as entirely chimerical. Our correspondent was so confident in his belief, that he procured at his own expense, a number of barrels of seed from the south, which were deposited with us for gratuitous distribution. The result of several experiments has already been stated, and specimens of cotton of the growth of the past year, rendered it certain that this plant could be advantageously cultivated in this climate, were we assured that the frost would appear no earlier than it did the last season. But we have now the satisfaction of communicating to the public the result of an experiment, affording abundant evidence of *the important fact, that cotton can be raised with us, not only without fear of injury from the frost, but that it is one of the most certain crops which can be produced.*

We have seen this morning, at the Auction Room of David Dunham, Esq. the crop of cotton which grew in his garden at his seat on Long Island, and which was picked on the 5th, 14th, and 25th, of December and 14th of the present month. It is all of an excellent quality, in every respect equal to any of the numerous specimens we have seen which were picked before the frost had touched the plant. We have little doubt, the discovery that frost does not prevent this plant, after it has arrived at a certain stage, from yielding the desired crop, will be productive of important result to this section of the country, and we take pleasure in presenting the following interesting memorandum obtained from Mr. Dunham.

" The cotton here exhibited was raised in my garden on Long-Island from about 250 to 300 plants; the seeds procured from the editors of the Statesman last spring, and by them obtained from a gentleman friendly to agriculture. The seeds were put in the ground on the border of the garden the early part of May, but by inattention, the sea island and upland were planted promiscuously ; six, eight and ten seeds were occasionally put into a hill, when on their coming up, the stalks were found to be too thick, and the surplus plants were transplanted into an open field with some corn; immediately after which we had a terrible drought, and the plants were so much stunned that they came to little or nothing. In the border of the garden there were many flowers planted, which must rather have impeded the growth of the cotton, for some of the plants were almost hidden by shade. In August the plants began to flower, and they grew very luxuriantly till the first frost, which completely checked all further vegetation. At this time there had been but one picking, on the 20th Oct. The gardner was about to pull up and throw away the residue of the plants, as being of no value, but was prevented, and on the 1st of Nov. as fine a picking was made as the one previous. The 20th of the same month another picking, on the 5th, 14th and 25th days of Dec. three other pickings, and on the 14th of Jan. the present month, a still further picking; and a few more pods, ripe, may be found towards the first of February.

" The curiosity about the growth of cotton in this climate appears to be this,—till now it was supposed that our season was not long enough to raise cotton, and that immediatly after the frost appeared no more could be counted on; but from the experiment here adduced, it will be seen, that so far from the frost destroying the vital parts of vegetation, it only stops its progress, leaving so much nourishment in the plant, that with the aid of dry, cold weather, every pod of any size, matures, expands and opens, like a chesnut burr; and the cotton, in point of staple and every thing else relating thereto, is fully equal to that produced before the frost made its appearance, with the single exception that the pods are not so large, and appear to be stopped in the growth, immediately after frost appears.

" To every person wishing to make the experiment, the writer would recommend that the ground be prepared as for corn; that the seeds be put into the hills about the same distance apart, and that not more than four or five stalks be suffered to remain in each hill; that the cotton be ploughed and hoed, in the same manner as corn, and if found to grow too luxuriantly, nip off the tops, and it will be found to yield more pods. It should never be suffered to grow above from three to four feet high; and be sure to plant early, as it is better to run the risk of having the first crop cut off with the spring frost, than be too late in planting ; for if you can only get your plants well stocked with pods before the fall frosts set in, you need not be alarmed but that you will gather a plentiful crop. DAVID DUNHAM.

A farmer in New York has raised the past year, from TWELVE old ones, *four hundred and forty Turkies.*

A large eagle was lately shot from the top of a tree on the bank of the Delaware, having a fox trap attached to one foot, which had been missing from its place for five days or more.

An equivocal Epithet.—It is common, now-a days, to say the character of such a man is *advantageously* known. Query, does it imply advantage to the individual spoken of, or to others ?—*Charleston Courier.*

A blind man on leaving a company of ladies, said he was sure there was one present who had a fine set of *teeth*, for she kept up a continual laugh for two hours.

An Irishman being asked, how do you call potatoes in Ireland ? Faith, says he, we don't call'em at all, for when we want 'em we go and gat 'em.

NEW SYSTEM OF SHOEING HORSES.

JUST published, and for sale at the principal Bookstores in this city, A NEW SYSTEM OF SHOEING HORSES, by JOSEPH GOODWIN, Veterinary Surgeon to His Majesty George IV. and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons ; including Observations on Bleeding and the Pulse, a Concise View of the Anatomy of the Foot, Notes, Remarks, &c. Jan. 25.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED PAPER.

HOLBROOK & FESSENDEN manufacture at their Paper Mill, in Brattleborough, (Vt.) WRITING PAPER of an excellent quality, and much superior to any of a correspondent price imported. They have Foolscap for $4,50 a ream, not inferior to English paper which costs $9,00 a ream. Their LETTER PAPER is also fine, and sold cheaper than imported paper of a similar sort. Specimens may be seen at Mr. Josiah Loring's Bookstore, No. 1, South Row. Jan. 25.

THE MENTOR AND LADIES' BOUQUET.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN respectfully announces to the public, his intention of issuing a Weekly Paper, provided their patronage should authorize the attempt.

This determination has been taken with the advice of many friends, among whom are some ingenious minds which are enlisted for this cause ;—it has also been strengthened by the circumstance that the editor's compositions have been deemed of sufficient merit, generally, to be republished, which has been his only reward.

It will be the intent of the editor, to advance, in every degree within his power, the rational pleasures of man ;—to plead the cause of virtue ;—to lure the youthful mind to love and to embrace those principles which can never satiate, but which ennoble human nature.

To our fair country women, we pledge our best efforts to promote their interests ;—in every act it will be our aim to merit their approbation. The paper will be entitled *The Mentor and Ladies' Bouquet.*

Its general outline will consist of extracts from scientific works :—as a " Mentor," it will always contain some judicious moral essay ;—and for the " Ladies' Bouquet," will be gleaned the choicest, fairest flowers.

Its size will be a royal quarto, paged—issued each Saturday afternoon—Price, per year, $2,50 ; half year, $1,25 ; quarter of a year, 75 cents :—payable in advance.

Subscriptions received by Col. Benjamin Loring, No. 50, State-street ; Mr. I. W. Goodrich, No. 78, State-st. Mr. Josiah Loring, No. 1, South Row, and at C. Callender's Library, School-street.

Should public favor be expressed for the appearance of this proposed work, the same will be announced through the medium of the daily prints. Jan. 25.

HUSBANDMAN and HOUSEWIFE, by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, for sale at this Office. Price Fifty Cents. Jan. 25.

THOMAS W. SHEPARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he executes all kinds of

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